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Appointment of Receiver.—An application for the appointment of a receiver for a corporation was opposed on the ground that its misfortunes were due to the wrongful conduct of the applicant. The New Jersey Court of Chancery, in *McMullin v. McArthur Electric Manufacturing Co.*, 68 Atlantic Reporter, 97, considered the sufficiency of this claim to defeat the application, and decided that any creditor, however unworthy, had a statutory right to apply for a receiver, and that upon such application the court must ascertain the necessity of a receiver to enable the corporation to resume its business with safety to the public and advantage to its stockholders, and, if necessary, to appoint one.

Turntables.—In *Conrad v. Baltimore, etc., R. Co.* (Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, March 24, 1908), reported in 61 S. E. 44, the court repudiated the doctrine of the Turntable cases as declared in *Railroad Co. v. Stout*, 17 Wall. 657, and followed the decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia in *Walker's Adm'r v. Railroad Co.*, 105 Va. 226, 53 S. E. 113, 4 L. R. A. (N. S.) 80, 115 Am. St. Rep. 871, decided March 22, 1906.

Sleeping Car Regulation Not Valid Exercise of Police Power.—A law was enacted in Wisconsin providing that any one paying for a double berth in a sleeping car should have the right to direct whether the upper berth should be open or closed unless actually occupied. In *State v. Redmon*, 114 Northwestern Reporter, 137, it was held by the Wisconsin Supreme Court not to be a valid exercise of police power, and unconstitutional, as its operation was made dependent on the wills of the occupants of lower berths.

Right of Street Railroad to Grant Free Transportation.—The Oklahoma Constitution provides that no transportation company shall issue free tickets except to certain designated persons. The list did not include firemen, policemen, mail carriers, etc. In *Oklahoma City v. Oklahoma Ry. Co.*, 93 Pacific Reporter, 48, the Supreme Court of Oklahoma held that the above provision did not prohibit a municipality from granting franchises to street railways on condition that such persons should be carried free of charge.

Frenzied Finance.—A cereal company of Michigan organized with a capital of \$500,000 alleged to be fully paid up. It appeared that it consisted of \$2 cash and a breakfast food formula of the supposed value of \$499,998. A portion of the stock was sold, and the proceeds turned in to the firm. The corporation was adjudged a bankrupt, and the trustee brought action against the stockholders to enforce contribution for payment of creditors. A demurrer to the complaint